SOME NEW BOOKS.

John Richard Green's Letters. It is not a biography, but much of the naterial needed for a biography, which Mr. LESLIE STEPHEN has given us in the volume of 500 pages, entitled Letters of John Richard Green (Macmillans). The letters themselves are full of autobiographical data, beginning, as they do in 1858, when the writer was but 21 years old, and ending a month or two before his death The author-editor has contributed a large number of brief explanatory notes, and has prefixed a biographical chapter to each of the four parts into which the book is divided, and which deal respectively with the subject's early life, with his clerical career, with his composition of the "Short History of the English People" and with his last years. A bibliographical appendix purports to contain a complete list of Mr. Green's writings, including his articles in Macmillan's magazine and the Saturday Review. We learn from the appendix that "Short History of the English People" has been translated into Italian, and that the expanded "History of the English People" has been translated into French, English and Russian, while the first volume of a Chinese version was completed in 1898. We shall here avail ourselves of the facts collected by Mr. Stephen to present an outline of the historian's life, to which we may add a few extracts from his letters.

I. John Richard Green was born at Oxford Dec. 12, 1837. There is no evidence that any of his progenitors possessed an aptitude for literature. His father, Richard Green, was the son of a tailor, and is described as a "registrar and maker of silk gowns for Fellows." His mother's maiden name was Hurdis; Green always spoke of her as a woman of considerable ability, and believed himself to have inherited something from her. The only member of the future historian's family on either side who had any literary taste was his father's brother John. He is said to have lent books, including "Pilgrim's Progress," to his nephew. John Richard's aunt was married to a hatter named Castle in the High street. Richard Green, though not prosperous, did all he could to provide a good education for his children, and the writer of these letters was sent when a little Magdalen College. When the father died in November, 1852, the little money left by him was made over to the Castles, to be spent upon the education of the three Green children. How straitened were the circumstances amid which J. R. Green was brought up will be evident from what we have just said. He, himself, afterward recounted how the hardships of poverty were impressed upon him by a visit made by his family to London to see the exhibition of 1851. The Greens had to put up at a little public house and to walk, because omnibuses were too dear. In a letter written in 1873 he recalls that

at the Magdalen Grammar School the old brutal custom of flogging was still in favor, and also the old stupid system of forcing boys to learn by rote. He was set to learn Latin grammar from a grammar in Latin, and the weekly flogging did little to help him. "Everything had to be learned by memory, and by memory then, as now, I can learn nothing. How I picked up Latin, heaven knows, but somehow I did pick it up, and when we got to books where nead went for something, I began to rise fast among my fellow schoolboys. But I really hated my work, and my mind gained what it gained, not from my grammars and construing, but from an old school library which opened to me pleasures I had never dreamed of." It is worth nothing that, a prize having been offered for a school essay upon Charles I., young Green read Hume and such books as he could lay hands upon, aminer, Canon Mozley, awarded the prize grammar school, showed himself more indignant at such a revolt from orthodoxy, so indignant, indeed, as Green declares that from this time he resolved to get rid of his pupil. Green presently rose to be the school, and Dr. Millard declared that he must be sent to a private tutor. This decision was reached just before the death of the boy's father in 1852. Green was sent to a Mr. Ridgway at Kirkhis health, he was left pretty much to himself. He did all his growing at this time, and shot up from a diminutive size to the utmost height which he ever attained, In the autumn of 1853 he was transferred to the care of Charles Duke Yonge, then living at Learnington. Yonge, who was the author of many educational manuals, and, subsequently, of several idatorical works, gave Green a taste for classical literature, and finding him ignorant of history, put Gibbon into his bands. In 1854 Yonge sent his pupil up to compete for an open scholarship at Jesus College, Oxford. intending merely to give him practice in the art of passing examinations. Green unexpectedly won the scholarship, and having decided to accept the election, was matriculated on Dec. 7, 1856. The choice of a college was not a lucky

one. There was no lack of brilliant young men among the Oxford undergraduates In the later '50s, but they were not reprepented in Jesus, and Green remained in a position of comparative isolation. He formed, indeed, a valuable friendship with Mr., afterward Prof Boyd Dawkins, who entored Jesus College in 1857, but he had not a large circle of friends. The sollege at the time was simost entirely filled by mon, and its members were not distinguished in the actionic. Mr. Stephen tells us that firms "retained a very painful impression of life anti-organitate sature, and though in later years he could recognize some of the charm of the Oxford atmosphere. skid and change his opinion of the college-strate of his corn day. Food Dawkins, inshord, mayo that fireen had some acquaintamone materials of his own surlings, had unlike To those who above asserthing minust the prejudices that used to provat half a century ago along Orford tadergraduates, if he obstious float firecas, heang of an Autord Sutter, record have done wisely to mech contriculation of the enter imper and a friendship began ranch son university of Countridge Mr. Suspines tertaily affected follows: plater earlier free says that firms took a dieliar for the siry man samplified in forces a worthy felicaing distributed at Alebord in the colonge stary. Sentence proving the thought what some Wises aminoted fragments of different tooks into outside father to percentur, that threewere preserviced to the batters with a view could inscaligate the original sources of to the examinations in refused to submit information thoroughly, as well as make faciling that the study of includy was the deciliant assumation of factory. Processes a

trouble in classical subjects, and only just succeeded in October, 1859, in escaping the compliment of an "honorary fourth." In his last year of residence at Oxford

as an undergraduate, Green's historical

powers were revealed in what Mr. Stephen

describes as a 'very remarkable perform This was a description of Oxford life in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The account of the old Oxford, with its Jacobite dons, its stolid and corrupt Aldermen, its wild undergraduates and its circumambient highwaymen, exbited, we are assured, his characteristic gift. Having decided to enter the church, had some time to pass before reaching the canonical age of ordination, and we learn that, even at this early date, he had made a plan for a history of the Church of England, into which, as he notes in a diary, a previous plan for writing the lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury had developed. While staying in Somersetshire during the winter of 1859-60, he read Lyell, Murchison, Hugh Miller and Buckland, and became profoundly interested in the early Darwinian controversy. He was present at the meeting of the British Association at Oxford in July, 1860, when Bishop Wilberforce undertook to pulverize Darwinism. We quote his record of the incident from a contemporary letter: "On Saturday morning I met Jenkins going to the Museum. We joined company, and he proposed going to Section D, the Zoology, &c., 'to hear the Bishop of Oxford smash Darwin. Smash Darwin! Smash the pyramids! said I, in great wrath, and muttering something about 'impertinence,' which caused Jenkins to explain that 'the Bishop was a first class in mathematics, you know, and so has a right to preach on scientific matters, which, of course, silenced my cavils. Well, when Prof. Draper had ceased his hour and a half of nasal Yankeeism, up rose 'Sammivel,' and proceeded to act the smasher; the white chokers, who were abundant, cheered lustily, a sort of 'Pitch it into him' cheer, and the smasher got so uproarious as to pitch into Darwin's friends-Darwin himself being smashedand especially Prof. Huxley. Still the white chokers cheered, and the smasher rattled on. He 'had been told,' he said, 'that Prof. Huxley had said that he didn't see that it mattered much to a man whether his grandfather was an ape or not. Let the learned professor speak for himself, over 8 to the grammar school attached to and the like.' Which being ended-and let me say that such rot never fell from Episcopal lips before-up tose Huxley, young, cool, quiet and sarcastic, scientific in fact and in treatment, and gave his lordship such a smashing as he may meditate on with profit over his port at Cuddesdon This was Huxley's exordium; 'I asserted, and I repeat-that a man has no reason to be ashamed of having an ape for his grandfather. If there were an ancestor whom I should feel ashamed in recording, it would rather be a man, a man of restless and versatile intellect, who, not content with an equivocal success in his own sphere of activity, plunges into scientific questions with which he has no real acquaintance only to obscure them by an aimless hetoric, and distract the attention of his hearers from the real point at issue by eloquent digressions and skilled appeals to religious prejudice.

> 11. John Richard Green was ordained deacon at Christmas, 1860, and priest at Christmas, 1861; on both occasions by the Bishop of London, A. C. Tait, who became a warm personal friend. His first curacy was under the Rev. Henry Ward, incumbent of St. Barnabas, King's Square, Goswell road. In the spring of 1863, at the request of Bishop Tait, he took charge of a derelict parish in Pottston. His health, however, soon gave way, and he gave up Pottston in the autumn, but at the end of the year

took a curacy under the Rev. Philip Gell and came to the conclusion that the royal at Notting Hill. In April, 1864, he accepted martyr was on the wrong side. The ex- a "mission curacy" at St. Peter's, Stepney, and in November, 1885, was appointed by to Green over the heads of older boys, Bishop Tait to the perpetual curacy of St. but took occasion to express his disap- Philip's, Stepney. This he resigned at Dawkins in April, 1862, shows that it had reader. According to Mr. Bryce he could reprinted the "Short History" in the United Easter, 1869. Tait, who had just become then occurred to him to contribute to the essay. Dr. Millard, the head master of the Archbishop of Canterbury, then appointed him to the librarianship of Lambeth, an honorary office, and from that time Green ceased to discharge any active clerical duties. In the chapter on Green's clerical career, Mr. Stephen tells us that his preaching and his earnest and reverent reading of the Church services left a permanent im-

pression upon many hearers. It is said that he would descend from the pulpit ham in Lancashire, where, fortunately for at the end of the service and give the blessing so impressively that his stature seemed to dilate. Mr. Bryce heard him at St. Philip's and he said: "I shall never forget the impression made upon me by the impassioned sentences that rang through the church from the flery little figure in the pulpit, with its thin face and bright black eyes. Many of his friends recall Green's astonishing readiness as a public speaker and his power of rivetting the attention of audiences, whether at an archaeological associaion or at a meeting of the parish vestry. He despised, however, the character of a popular preacher, and found himself more at home, as he notes, with East End costermongers than with the respectable in habitants of Notting Hill who expected him to use their conventional formulae. He prepared his sermons carefully and acquired the habit of thinking them out with walking in the street. His electonic activities, multifarious as they were, occupied only half of Green's life between 1861 and 1869. Much of his time was devoted to historical studies. He spent his mornings in the library of the British Museum. He had left Oxford with the intention of writing fives of the Archbishops of Canterbury. but this accome was by degrees superaided in favor of a inetory of the Angevin Kings of England. He began to study ancient Weightness who carse little of out-codings preciminations statery and spent some time upon dit Patrick, till he fest that his ignor ance of the brist language disqualified

him for the task In August, 1867, he read a paper on Duncan before the inceting of the remarketplure Archaeological fordety at Wellington Freezist was present and prepared to give 'a fair hearing' to the young and manows storgymat. There are those who community what Promise's few beauty was. The knowledge and itierary power Accounter, slaupingwell in the paper annul o this occurred tools \$1000ans by surprise fractionary it flanted spect him that the speaker was little 'foliany times' of school for hand torion notice at Magazinica. delical. He introduced blime's after the morker in his own field. The paper or

Green's gift of catching the leading features in both the topography and the history of a town was wonderful. Whatever I tried to do in that way I learned from him." Green now became acquainted with other workers in the field of historical research, especially with Dr. Stubbs, the late Bishop of Oxford, and with Mr. Bryce, who made his mark about this time by his essay on the "Holy Roman Empire" (1864). We are told that Stubbs first met Green in a train in 1863 when they were both on their way to stay with Freeman for another meeting of the Somersetshire society. He noticed that Green had in his hands a volume of Renan, and resolved to put a stop to that dangerous study. He therefore borrowed the book, and when Green asked for its return it had been safely deposited with leaves uncut in a waste paper basket. Stubbs describes his own part in this manœuvre in his lectures. In spite of such little collisions the two men remained on the friendliest terms for twenty years.

Although Green was gradually preparing for his historical work during the early years of his clerical career, he was interrupted for a time by another occupation, to wit: the writing of book notices for a newspaper. Being often on the verge of bankruptcy, he was forced to eke out his means by bringing his pen to market. As it happened, Freeman was one of the dis-tinguished band of contributors whom J. D. Cook had recruited for the Saturday Review. At their first meeting Freeman suggested that Green should write for that paper, but it was not till later that he introduced him to Cook. From the spring of 1867 till the end of 1872 Green wrote many articles, and a few appeared in the next two years. Green had, it seems, a singular facility for turning out such work It has been said that he would take great pains in revising or rewriting his brilliant passages, but Mr. Stephen thinks that he must often have written at full speed. He told a friend who was staying with him that he had to write three articles in thirty-six hours. One was a review of a volume by Freeman: a second a "light middle," while a third dealt with a history of an English town. He had got them all into shape, he added, during his walks that day about London streets. He finished the first article about 2 in the morning while talking to a friend and the other two articles were done the next day. He even speaks of writing from 2 to 5 A. M. According to Mr. Bryce, his articles were "among the best, perhaps the very best," which were then appearing in the paper. Some of the articles, in particular those upon the history of towns, were "masterpieces." The strain of night work upon a man already threatened with dangerous disease must have been excessive. There is no doubt that parish duties, historical research and journalism, all carried on together, were too much for a constitution which had already shown serious symptoms of weak-When relieved from clerical functions Green's spirits revived, and he resolved to concentrate his strength upon the historical labors for which his powers were most thoroughly adapted. It was not only on account of his poor

clerical position was becoming untenable upon other grounds. During his university career he had been more or less attracted by the evangelicals, but the evangelicism proved to be merely superficial. He was soon on friendly terms and, up to a certain point, in sympathy with members of the "Broad Church" party, of which Stanley was a leading mem-His liberalism naturally extended from politics to theology, and in the various controversies of the period arising from the publication of "Essays and Re views," and the writings of Colenso and others, he was emphatically on the side upon Huxley's contest with Wilberforce shows that he already sympathized with science as against theological dogmatism. Another letter written to Prof. of Christianity to science. He was at that time a sincere believer in Christianity, but held that where theological and scien-tific ideas conflict, the theological must give way. His singularly keen intellect and ardent interest in historical and scien-tific inquiry made him accept the funda-mental principle of rationalism. The results of free and full inquiry must, he maintained, be accepted without reserve compromise. He was for a time at tracted by the personal charms of F B. Maurice, whose interest in great social maurice, whose interest in great social questions supplied another reason for sympathy. The contrast between the two men is brought out by Mr. Stephen. "Maurice's peculiar method of combining a great transfer to the stephen." mystical tendency with an acceptant of the orthodox creeds and orthodox hi tory could not be satisfactory to a cleer-headed thinker. It was impossible for Green to hold with Maurice that the framers of the Thirty-line Articles had somehow expressed precisely the ultimate truths of religion. He knew the origin of that document too well. On the other hand, Green could not continue to hold with "Broad Churchmen" that it was right to admit that the formularies represented obsolete dogmas and explicited history, and yet to accept them by help of some unconscious equivocation. He was unconactous equivocation. He was keenly alive to the danger of being tempted by his position into incincently. His genuine affection for the Church, as well as his uine affection for the Church, as well as his main material interest, might betray him in that direction. He resolved, therefore, that, if he should be unable at any time to use the words of the Litany Christ, have mercy upon us, with perfect shoerity, he would attand on the ciercal character. When the time came he acted upon his resolution. He was glad, nevertheless, that the state of his health, which gave a sufficient reason for the step, made it unnocessary to set forth the other ground. He had at all times a horror of saying any thing which would shoek the feelings and disturb the faith of simple believers.

whom he showed his manuscript as it went on, were by no means uniformly favorable. His publisher, however, and Stopford Brooke were unvarying in their commen tion, and Freeman, too, encouraged him at a crisis when an unfavorable estimate had caused him misgivings. Yet even Freeman concurred in the objection which eems to have been generally made, the objection, namely, that he had diverged too much from the current conception of history. Upon this point Mr. Stephen remarks: "His critics had in their minds manual for schools. Such a book, they thought, should adhere closely to chronological order; give precise statement of dates and events, and hold by the conventional landmarks, the battles and personal incidents which determine the lines of an ordinary history. They complained that Green often omitted

such facts, or only alluded to them indirectly; that the student would be at a loss in an arrangement which occasionally disregarded the division by reigns; and, in short, as Freeman put it, that the book would be useful to those who had already considerable knowledge of history, but would not provide the ignorant with elementary knowledge." Mr. Stephen goes on to point out that Mr. Green was opposed to this view on principle. It was Green's aim, as he said in his preface to the "Short History," to pass briefly over many of the incidents which constitute the main staple of the old histories, the court intrigues, wars and diplomacies, and to bring out the incidents of constitutional, intellectua and social advance, in which we read the history of the nation itself." He strove never to sink, as he himself said, into a mere "drum-and-trumpet history." Stephen shows that this aim involved a new grouping of materials. "The strong sense of literary form which is conspicuous in all Green's works led him to bring together topics which, if treated at all, are broken up and become discontinuous on the old system. He wished to bring out the unity and continuity of great religious or literary movements, or of econor changes, such as the growth of town life, in which the leading moments are not defined by the accession of kings or the event of battles. The parrative had, to a great extent, to be reorganized, and the stress laid upon a different series of events. It was impossible, therefore, that Green should fully satisfy critics who wanted a manual on the old model. Green had, in fact, written something quite different, and something which, as Freeman cordially admitted, was admirable from his own point of view. He had written within brief compass nothing less than the first history of England which would enable his countrymen to gain a vivid and continuous perception of the great processes by which the nation had been built up, which had been overlooked, or incidentally noted, in the histories which adhere rigorously to sequences of outward political fact. We have said that Green spent every winter on the Continent during the period

in which he was engaged upon his first book. He had, it seems, one disqualification as a traveller. He had no facility health that Green abandoned an active for learning languages. Although his memclerical career. His letters show that a ory for facts and for the substance of books was remarkably strong, his verbal memory was weak. He could, of course, read French, but never learned to speak it fluently. Of German, according to Mr. Bryce, he was quite ignorant, although at college he had read Goethe to a certain extent He learned Italian at San Remo in order to read Dante, but could only talk it sufficiently for hotel purposes. Nevertheless, fellow travellers describe him as the mos delightful of companions. The joy with which he took in fresh impressions enabled him to turn every journey to the fullest account. He was interested in the physical characteristics of a country, in the of the rationalizing party. The letter people and in the politics. In a railway carriage he was always springing from one side to the other to catch new aspects of the landscape. He would buy all the newspapers, of which he was an insatiable future. Messrs. Harper & Bros., who had "squeeze all the juice out of a paper in voluminous literature upon the relations | few minutes." He had, Mr. Stephen says, a singular power of concentrating his attention so as to read a book by pages at a glance. We are told that on one occasion he looked casually at an essay while keeping up a lively conversation with some ladies, and afterward showed that he had absorbed its contents and formed an opinion ing and thought given to this collection upon its merits. This intellectual agility must surprise even those who know Green's enabled him to keep up several balls in work well. "His notes cover the religious the air at once.

nabled him to keep up several balls in Many indications of the faculty of in bibing and communicating quickly all the and Stephen and the lives of the early omplex impressions of a journey appear n the letters here collected. They exemplify particularly his intense interest in the estory of towns. Mr. Bryce records, for instance, how Green reached the town of royes early one morning with his friends. He explored it, darting hither and thither through the streets like a dog following a scent. In two hours the work was done In the afternoon the party started for Bale reached it late and went to bed. Green brought down to breakfast next morning an article upon Troyes, describing its characteristics, and tracing its connection with the Counts of Champagne during some centuries. He then walked with his friends through Bale; and on the epur of the mo- and a corresponding member of the Massa of that town, though he had seen both places | received the honorary degree of Lf. D. at for the first time, and had made no spe-cial preparation. Apparently," adds Mr. any other town in France or the Rhine | Question Association," which was formed land." Freeman also seems to have been in order to oppose the warlike tendencies especially impressed by Green's powers of the Conservative Ministry. He took in this direction during their Italian tour | such part in the proceedings of its general him it was delightful to listen and karn health and frequent absence from England from him. It is reselled to say what was The intensely patriotal acutioned Green's primary object to Raty Hore transfer the shows the history of cities.

If was during the years 1800 % that

Green wrote the "Short History of the English Posts We have supply the stately town house of an Italian city lowed the graduate con-English People. We have seen that when the state of the great days of one's life was the temperary history. It is interesting the statement to devote himself to the history a companion.

**And well I record the man the himself to the history of England index the Argeria Kings for how we should sake by side. Lefters the was the first finite for the ever new. Meanwhile he was to suggest bitmed touch of Henry VII in the Holy Field of soid Mr Heyer. 'He was a Home States chiefly by contributions to the deforday Fine ' Freezant ever advantant spoke of what no new size ever thought of it the Money Toward the end of tem. Low- the town houses as "Ashney Money" to examplifying with the spars of fruit to some to had to commit the aribidiscours physician. Bir Andrew Clark The ching interest "And now old debatey" be and now old debatey be and the property and taken to a letter aritimate two property and the property and taken to a letter aritimate the property and taken to a letter aritimate the property and taken to a letter aritimate the property and taken to a pr ever he had to commit the exiliances minimum rate firms a revelation of their finality. A firms, he would not able Green learned enough at the time on to see a force as asserting forcing a found of subsety and subgraverations. In Law province post grant to be aware that his tile was pre-arious ketting of the his specificant the education of the following and the first of the second of the first of the following and the first of the following and the first of the following and the first of the first o He sensited to write a tensis which. If he resides are no an introduced and the properties and the control of t for the breek to be written and to make distincto the taxford eveton had hed him

Southern than Teutonic." Moreover, Green found the social as well as the physical atmosphere of Italy more congenial than his own: There is no doubt that the impression made upon Green was as profound and enduring as it was natural The artistic treasures in Italian picture galleries and churches appealed to him as well as the historic interest of municipal buildings. His keen eye for the physical features of a country would seem to imply an equally genuine love of nature, though Mr. Bryce thinks that he cared but little for the objects in which the "mountain over" delights. It is evident from Green's letters that he could enjoy the beauties of Italian scenery, and even those of mountains, at a proper distance. Mr. Hum-phrey Ward testifies: "I never heard anyone speak with more genuine and poetical enthusiasm of the flowers of the Riviera. Mr. Bryce may have been right in the sense that in Green's mind nature was not "sullied" by the presence of man; but, on the contrary, most interesting when it appeared as the environment of some human society, the background which made some fragment of history stand out more clearly

and intelligibly. The immediate success of the "Short History of the English People," which was published at the end of 1874, had been paralleled only by that of Macaulay's history which had appeared some twenty-five years before. Macaulay had the advanyears before. Macaulay had the advan-tage of being already famous, and of writ-ing upon a scale which admitted of abuning upon a scale which admitted of abundant anecdote and illustration; whereas Green had to solve the problem of combining the greatest possible condensation with undiminished animation of narrative. There is no doubt that he satisfied the arduous conditions thus imposed. "The arduous conditions thus imposed. "The book," said Mr. Bryce, "was philosophical enough for scholars and popular enough for schoolboys." The late Bishop Stubbs wrote: "Green possessed in no scanty measure all the gifts that contribute to the medical of green by the contribute to the medical of the contribute to the contribute the making of a great historian. He com-bined, so far as the history of England is concerned, a complete and firm grasp of the subject in its unity and integrity with a wonderful command of details and a thorough sense of perspective and proportion. All his work was real and original work; few people, besides those who knew him well, would see, under the charming ease and vivacity of his style, the deep research and sustained industry of the laborious student. But it was so; there was a dearth and the contraction of our rectional records. no department of our national records that he had not studied, and I think I may say mastered. Hence, I think, the unity of his dramatic scenes and the cogency of his historical arguments." Stubbs went of his historical arguments." Stubbs went on to admit that Green, "like other people, made mistakes sometimes; but scarcely ever does the correction of his mistak saffect either the essence of the picture of the force of the argument." That was the view of the matter taken by Mr. John Morter and the force of the Forter of ley also, to whom, as editor of the Fort-nightly Review, "some one had offered a criticism on the "Short History," contain-ing a long list of errors. Mr. Morley re-fused the article and told the author that, instead of publishing it as a criticism, he ought to send it to Green as a useful list o corrections for the next edition. Mr. Stephen points out that the circumstances under which the book was written made many slips almost inevitable. Moreover, Green's want of verbal memory rendered complete accuracy impossible. We learn, however, that Mr. Bryce once prepared a Milman for accuracy, bracketed as equa with Macaulay and put a little below Grote. Ranke and Thirlwall, followed by Gibbon and Carlyle, formed a first class.

Soon after the publication of the "Short History," the author undertook a corrected and much enlarged edition. This became the History of the English People," which appeared in four volumes in 1877-78-79-80. Mr. Stephen explains the motive for the undertaking. The success of the 'Short History" had, for the time, raised Green above pecuniary difficulties, but the income derivable from such a source was precarious; other resources he had none, and the state of his health made it desirable that he should not be dependent upon immediately profitable work. His marriage in 1877 increased the importance of making provision for the would bring out a revised edition. Green, accordingly, accepted the task of going ove the whole ground again and was thus prevented from turning to account the mass of material already collected by him for his proposed history of the Angevin Kings. Mr. Freeman says that the amount of readrevival, the literature and a large part of the political history of the time of Henry I. counts of Anjou. A number of carefully finished passages, some of the more important written many times over, show the grandeur of his scheme. One very interesting point is the criticism of early sources which, written without the light of modern French research, anticipates in great measure the conclusions of later editors of the

Angevin chronicles." It was natural that Green should derive lively satisfaction from the general recognition of the services to history He had been examiner in the history school at Oxford in 1814, and was elected honorary fellow of Jesus College in 1877. In 1876 he was made a member of the Athenseum Club nent gave them an equally vivid history | chusetts Historical Society. In 18/8 he Edinburgh In 1876 he began to take some part in the political agitation of the day "he could have done the same for He became a member of the Lasters Though he was to factor to a section opation who was a good follow. If he was a some part. It was the for the look to be written and to make shelling to the Explored available to the Explored available for England by thought have been not been substituted for England by thought have been not been the chair for explored to the explored for the chair for explored to the chair for forching that the study of initiony was ingraded, when the student was forced, when the student was forced to seek this of investigate success for the set of the s

speech in which W. E. Forster [at the opening of the session of 1883], defended coercion. It would even be better, Green held, for both countries that England, should grant complete independence to Ireland than hold it by military force. To Green, in short, patriotism seemed to imply the most lively sensibility to the morality of the policy dictated, and he was proportionately indignant at attempts to enlist patriotic sentiment in the cause of what he regarded as oppression of other nations.

patriotic sentiment in the cause of what he regarded as oppression of other nations."

The fourth volume of the "History of the English People" appeared in January, 1880. The author was now at liberty to take up the scheme for which he had prepared himself by collecting the materials to which his imaginative sympathy would give form and color. Accordingly, he began his labors upon the earliest period of English history. Unhappily, his strength had seriously decreased, and for many weeks he would be unable to sit up or take solid food. At such times he would dictate to his wife. In April, 1881, his state was so serious that his physician told Mrs. Green that he could not live six weeks. "I have so much work to do," Green happened to say that night. "If I could only finish my work!" Mrs. Green spent the night in drawing up a scheme which might relieve his anxiety. The work he was then engaged upon was to be so arranged that, if completed, it might be separately published; and, if broken off, might be incorporated in the previous work. Green, upon seeing the scheme next morning, understood at once why the suggestion was made and began forthwith to carry out the plan. The "Making of England" was finally prepared for publication before the winter of the year named, and the book appeared in January, 1822. He began at once to work upon "The Conquest of England." but could rarely leave his room. The last winter of his life (1828-283) was spent at Mentone. Meanwhile the "Conquest of England" had been going on. In January, 1833, he decided to make a change, in spite of the cost of cancelling 4,000 copies of matter already printed by the Macmillans. One morning in January he had a sudden momentary access of strength. His eagerness to advance was impeded by the investigated between the first and the sudden momentary access of strength. His eagerness to advance was impeded by the investigation and the sudden momentary access of strength. His eagerness to advance was impeded by the investigation and the sudden momentary acce morning in January ne had a success morning in January ne had a success mentary access of strength. His eagerness to advance was impeded by the inevitable slowness of Mrs. Green's left-handed permanship. She had been disabled as an amanuensis by an attack of "writer's cramp." He got a table placed across his sofa and was able to write several across his sofa and was able to write several sheets of the first chapter. It was his last piece of work. "Now I am weary," he said, "and can write no more." Enough of the book had been written to enable Mrs. Green to put together the fragments and bring it out a few months later. On March 3 he took leave of his friends and afterward saw no one except his wife. He rward saw no one except his wife. died March 7, 1883.

Among the letters of interest to Americans

we note one penned on June 4, 1877. Green

had just come from Westminster Abbay,

where Dean Stanley had been preaching on Motley's death. In the course of the sermon he delivered a eulogy of Gen. Grant, who turned up at the service. This, as Green notes, was an awkward matter, for Grant and Motley were not friends, Motley having been dismissed from his post of Minister at the Court of St. James's during Grant's administration. "I should have liked Stanley," says Green, "to have pointed out the thing which strikes me most in Motley. that alone of all men past and present he knit together not only America and England, but that older England which we left on Frislan shores and which grew into the United Netherlands. A child of America, the historian of Holland, he made England his adopted country, and in England his body rests." The writer of the letter goes on to observe "what the Dean said was generous and noble, and the phrase, 'an historian at once so ardent and so laborious. struck me as most happy. He asked me to go into the deanery to introduce me, as I found, to Gen. Grant, who shook hands and said, 'Mr. Green,' in a dry voice, and said no more! You know the story of Moltke and the young subaltern who found himself put by error into the same compartment with the Field Marshal. 'Pardon, sir' said the subaltern when he entered, and 'Pardon, sir,' when the train stopped and he could at last retire. 'What an insufferable prater!' said Moltke. I think Grant seems to almost rival the man who 'can be silent in eleven languages.' By the bye, Stanley talked of his 'laying down the sceptre,' which I hought hardly a Republican phrase, but Lord O'Hagan, to whom I repeated it, said, He must have laid down something; he had no crown to lay down, and he certainly wouldn't lay down his pipe " Green adds that Grant was "a short, square, bourgeois looking man, rather like a shy but honest draper. Still, he could take a look of dignity when one was 'presented,' and I didn't forget that he had been a ruler of men."

It is well known that Freeman, Stubbe and Green constituted a mutual admiration society, of which Froude and Kingsley were the victims. Every allusion to Froudin these letters is a slighting one. Thus on page 239 of this book, in a letter to Preeman we read: "Frank Palgrave has just been down at Hatfield, Lord Salisbury's place, and has brought back some charming Notes on Froude ' In the library are ter presses full of the Burghley papers, whereof two are shown to the casual visitor by the house keeper. Anthony locked a fittle it is the two, but never discovered the caleboar of the other eight. Lady S says be a The most indolent town she ever knew Shall we call him 'indolence in a dozen vo Status V. 'cursing and exearing' at his servants: and then look at the Spanish beneath with its simple malas palabras Doss F meyer sould a servant without cursing and swearing? * In a subsequent etter about Froude, whom Freeman had just been castigating. Green wrote "Fronds No. 7 is an improvement on No. 1, but why don't you tilt him in the big though and but laid left vist." Writing to Freeman in December, 1871. Green arises who her her has seen Stubie's byon on Francis and hangeley which ran as follows

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contemptuous fling at his own chair. He sees the blunder of contrasting the utility of 'modern' and 'ancient' history, and then repeats it in another form by defying Cobden for declaring 'present history' the only study for sensible men. He is just like the classical people who want to know Greek and don't care for philology. And what does he mean by 'present' history. 1788 is no more present than 1688, and the Amarda tells presently on us as much as the French Revolution. He cites Lord Palmerston, but if ever there was a case of utterly past history, it is his. Moreover, 'the end of the study of history is,' says Sceley, 'to make a man,' not a historian, but 'a politician!' What is the end, then, of the study of politics, or does he consider them one and the same? Ser! ously, Kingsley never taught such rubbish

One of Green's idols, Stubbs, had himself in 1867 drawn a distinction between ancient and modern history in the inaugural lecture which he delivered as professor of modern history at Oxford. Green heard the lecture and tells Freeman: "Stubbs's great error, it seems to me, is concerning the distinction between ancient and modern history, He did not say where the latter began, whether with you at the call of Abraham, or with Burrows at the Flood. Anyhow, unless he adopts Burrows's definition am certain the distinction is fraught with infinite mischief. I am not likely to be prejudiced in favor of the age of Pericles, but, is it true that that age is dead, to us, and the age of Dunstan living? In the sense of social and political institutions I take it to be dead; but, if we take the deeper facts of the world's life, with one single exception, the former is more living than the laterage. Its thoughts on philosophical, artistic, literary, scientific subjects are our thoughts-Dunstan's are utterly alien to ours." Green adds with regard to the single exception, the "one subject," Christianity: "I think we are likely to give it a factitious importance by making it the factor, when it is but one factor of modern It will be remembered that Dean Stanley

was by way of being an historian, though not of Freeman's sort. In the Saturday Review of Jan. 18, 1868, Green wrote a somewhat caustic article on Stanley's "Memorials of Westminster Abbey." The article was attributed to Freeman, as we see from a note to him written about the same time "By the bye Cook Ithe editor of the Seturdayl tells me you are amazed at having the review of Stanley laid at your door, and he made that the theme of a little preachment to me. I can't imagine how I could have helped it-however, I went down to Stanley's the other night to a 'crush' on purpose to make all straight, and had a talk to Lady Augusta in a corner, who moaned much because 'she admired Mi Freeman so much and there was no man whose praise of the book she should have valued more.' Ac. She really remembered and talked well about your battlepiece. So I said that I knew you had not written a word of criticism, and she was rejoiced and went off to tell the Dean, and the Dean said he had heard it before from a friend of yours, and all was peace." Green seems not to have revealed his own authorship of the article at this time, but he must have done so later, for on Feb. 22, 1877, he writes: "To-night I am dining at Dean Stanley'swhich is a joke. I used to go there often, but after my review of his Westminster Abbey' in the Saturday Review, Lady Augusta revenged herself by not dining me, and this is a sort of reconciliation dinner, I suppose-though, as a matter of fact, Stanley and I have always been on very good terms."

Green's own view of the true method f writing history was indicated in the following sentence: "I shall never be content till I have superseded Hume, and I believe I shall supersede him-not because I am so good a writer, but because, being an adequate writer. I have a larger and grander conception than he had of t organic life of a nation as a whole." In a letter to Freeman, dated Feb 26, 1876, the conception is defined at length begins by recognizing the contradiction between his own notion of history and that held by almost all contemporary Englishmen, including Freeman himself. me," he continues, "however lonely I fee at times when I think of this, 'I can p other, as Luther says. Every word I have written in reviews and essays through the last ten years went to the same put to a protest, that is, against the tendence o a merely external, political view of nan affairs, and to a belief that polices history, to be intelligible and just, must be based on social history in its largest set-e have never wavered from this Last ing, of late, over the notes I made years ago from books like Orderic and M. Paras see in me the same conviction, the same attempt to get at men's lives and thought and feelings as a necessary condition udging their political acts. Well, I no sltogether wrong in my theories. t is better for me to hold to what I it. tree, and to work it out as I hast can eif I work it out badly, than to win the gword even of some people I respect of other people I love (for you too.) Freeman, would like it all the tester wrote in your way and not in name, while a natural enough). These forthcomes four volumes (the 'History of the LigaBooks') will do for a rough sheet hot wilI mean if I live. I can make them is
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